

# The Louisianaian

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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## The Louisianaian.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

### PROSPECTUS.

## THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its sixth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

### LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

### FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

### OUR AIM.

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

### OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

### AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

### EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

### FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and landable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: nothing too great or too small or too obscure to command and ensure success.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ANALYSIS OF

### TIPTON'S MAGNETIC WELL.

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,  
NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 9.

This is to certify that I have examined sample of water from the place of John Tipton, at Jackson, Mississippi, with the following result:

Specific gravity of water, 1002.5; reaction slightly alkaline; taste saline and slightly bitter; one gallon contains 600 grains saline matter; one pint contains 75 grains saline matter; the saline matter consists of magnesia, sulphate of potassa, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime.

The water also contains appreciable quantities of iodine, most probably in combination with potassium, sodium and calcium.

In my opinion this water will act as a gentle purgative, and efficient diuretic, and will prove valuable in the treatment of Bright's diseases of the kidney; the various forms of dropsy, arising from disease of the liver and kidneys; constipation with or without hepatic disease, gout, scrofula and constitutional syphilis.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,  
Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department,  
University of Louisiana. nov 6

## RAILROADS.

### GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after May 12, 1877, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calde street depot:

Express No. 1..... 5:30 p. m.

Express No. 2..... 6:30 a. m.

Express No. 3..... 10:30 a. m.

Express No. 4..... 6:30 a. m.

No. 1 and 3 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Cairo and Milan, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Fridays evenings, train makes no connection at Du Quoin for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:

Leave New Orleans at 8:30 p. m. Saturday, and 7:30 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:30 p. m. Sunday, and 9:15 a. m. Monday.

Tickets for sale and information given at 227 Camp street, corner Common, under City Hotel.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.

E. D. Frost, General Manager.

oct 10 ly

## THE N. O. AND MOBILE RAILROAD—

### MOBILE LINE.

The Great Through Route to the E. N. West, via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, carrying the U. S. Mail.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express..... 6:45 a. m.

Express..... 5:30 p. m.

Express..... 11:25 a. m.

Express..... 9:55 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON,  
Acting Superintendent.

## MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line via Hamilton for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

WM. BE DELL, Agent.

oct 10 ly

## CHROMOS.

Agents, best chance of the season; all the new and taking Chromos—Falls of the Rhine, On the Susquehanna, Off Boston Light, Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Virgin Vesta, Boatside, Snow Storm, American Fruit, Pier at Calais, Passau on the Danube; also, brilliant 9x11 Chromos, on black or white mounts, floral business cards, Sunday school cards, statuary, mottoes, black ground panels; also, frames and agents' supplies at very bottom prices. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for \$3.00 outfit. J. LATAMAR & CO., 111 N. 3rd St., Boston, headquarters for Foreign and American Chromos.

mh 31

## GEO. D. GEDDES,

### UNDERTAKER,

No. 218 Erato, between Baronne and Carondelet Streets.

## PATENT METALLIC BURIAL

### CASES.

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, AND PLAIN COFFINS always on hand.

CARRIAGES furnished at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

### PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI,  
OHIO, JUNE 15, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history and we look back to them with pride. It is to the memory of high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured, at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these Government from the hands of the usurper of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of the citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by the people in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put to immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for the removal of any causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end, we imperiously demand that the President and Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and National credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments; and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should be with reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unparrying.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the appropriation of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments of the Republican Legislature, in this law we believe the persons and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superior offices of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territory of the United States for their government,

and in the exercise of this power it is the duty of Congress to prohibit and exclude, in the Territories, that race of barbarians—polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a serious and important national strife and human bloodshed are now at hand.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with the selfishness of the National and State Governments; the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's recent foes with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unpunished rebellion with sending Union soldiers to the front, promoting Confederate soldiers to the front, with deliberately proposing to repudiate the National debt, with the intention of being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government, and we warn the country against trusting a party thus unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services, in war and in peace.

## NEBU CHADNEZZAR.

(Scriber.)

You, Nebuchadnezzar, whose name

What is you try'n to go say

I hab you for to know, sah,

I's a holdin' of the line.

You better stop that prancin',

You's powerful fon' of dancin',

But I'll bet my yeh's advance!

Dat I'll cure you of your shames.

Look heah, mule! Better min' out—

Fus t'ing you know you'll fin' out.

How quick I'll wear dis line out.

On your ugly snambo'n back.

You needn't try to steal up.

And if dat pretious heel up;

You's got to plow dis field' up.

You has, sah, for a fee.

Har, dat's de way to do it!

He's comin' right down to it;

Jes' watch him plowin' t'roo it

Dis nigguh nint no fool.

Some folks dey would a beat him;

Now, dat would only heat him—

I know jes' how to treat him;

You mus' reason wid a mule.

He min's me like a nigger,

If he was only bigger,

He'd fetch a mighty figger.

He would, I tell you! Yeh sah!

Ser how he keeps a clickin'!

He's as gentle as a chicken,

And nebbin' thinks of kickin'!

Whoa, dar! Nebuchadnezzar.

Is dis hear me, or not me?

Or is de debil got me?

Was dat a cannon shot me?

Hab I laid heah mor'n a week?

Dat mule do kick amazin'!

De beast was sp'iled in raisin'!

By now I s'pect he's grazin'

On de other side de creek.

## COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

What the Government Should Do—

An Experimental Emigration Bureau.

A gentleman writing from Greeley, Col., after stating objections to colonization schemes undertaken by private individuals or associations, argues that the poorer classes should be colonized under the direction of the government, and submits the following plan.

A proper commencement would be for Congress to organize an experimental immigration bureau.

Several parcels of, say 18,000 acres each, should be bought in some frontier State, where the rain fall is sufficient to grow crops, and where bilious diseases are scarce.

In many parts of western and central Iowa, rich lands can be bought from \$5 to \$10 per acre, where coal is plentiful and timber accessible.

The reason why Iowa is mentioned is because it is far enough west to be free from deluges of rain in wet seasons, and far enough east to be sure of average crops, while, by its elevation, healthfulness would be secured. Besides, there are towns and farms to which the immigrants could go and find work of some kind, if pressed to seek it, as quite

likely they would be; while the several railroads makes access easy.

The land should be divided into comparatively small parcels, ten or twenty acre tracts, to be paid for in the future, including a low rate of interest. During the first year the whole domain should be broken by the government, and planted in corn, or perhaps some other crop, which the immigrants should help care for, and at the same time learn how to work on land. In addition, cottages should be built—a part could well be made of sod, and fruit trees could be provided. In a central locality, a village should be located, with a school house, which should first be used for Sunday worship, and then the necessary mechanics should be located, with liberal allotments of land, say an acre each, and in addition five acres half a mile or a mile distant. Supposing these people to be all poor, the government should plow the land the second year, sowing a good breadth in wheat, and after that the colonists must shift for themselves, as they could do, and in four and five years they ought to pay off their indebtedness to the government and have their homes clear. On such small holdings the cultivation will be much better than on large ones, and the per cent of increase in the value of land will be much greater than where the settlers live far apart. It is a great mistake for poor men to go West, contented with nothing short of 160 acres; because they cannot work it, and they live a rough semi-barbarous life, remote from schools and meetings. Generally they are obliged to sell out and move on, and they seldom have desirable homes.

There is not the least obstacle to locating a colony as sketched, at no great distance from a good sized town, where a market will be afforded for poultry and small fruits, because there are plenty large farms that can be bought at low figures, and soon the way would be opened for starting small factories, so that winter employment can be had, both for men and women; as for instance, in the making of shoes by machinery, though, of course such things come slowly.

Properly organized and managed, such an enterprise could not fail of success in Iowa, on account of several favorable natural conditions, and the success of one trial should lead to the removal of thousands upon thousands of the helpless to a land of plenty and independence. It is true cheap land can be had East even in Massachusetts, where forests are growing on the site of old fields; but the great advantage of having fresh land requiring no fertilizers must not be overlooked.

The cost of making a single experiment of the kind referred to, including land, 3000 acres, superintendence, plowing, transportation, supplies for two years for 100 families, would be from \$60,000 to \$75,000, which in no event could be a total loss; in fact, the land itself with improvements naturally made, would be worth the money. This estimate, however, is of the whole cost; the colonist could and would do half the work, at least, so that the outlay would range from \$30,000 to \$40,000. These figures are not guesses, but derived from actual knowledge of this kind of work.

The policy and instinct of our government is that our farmers shall be land-owners, and while available land lasted the laws regulating its sale and occupancy were of the most favorable character. The land now being gone, is gradually absorbed by capitalists, and the question presented is whether the common people shall sink lower than even the peasants of Europe, or to be assisted by the government to come into the possession of small holdings such as belonged to the yeomanry of England two hundred years ago, when that nation laid the foundation of its riches and prosperity.

## READ AND REFLECT.

Subjoined will be found the expressions of several important conventions, and prominent and influential persons upon the President's Southern policy, which doubtless will be found interesting and instructive reading at this particular juncture in our affairs.

## WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Resolved, That most earnestly desiring the pacification of the Southern section of our Union and its speedy return to material prosperity, we are mindful that this can be gained only by obedience to law, by protection to all in every right, and by a careful regard for that class least able to protect themselves. In the efforts of the present national administration to restore peace and concord to the South, we recognize a magnanimous purpose to remove every semblance of lawlessness and violence. We hope that this magnanimity will be duly appreciated, and that the reciprocal pledges made by prominent citizens and officials of the South will be faithfully kept. We shall rejoice if the Southern policy of the President produces the hoped for results of order and peace; but if these results shall not follow this experiment, we demand that other measures be adopted which shall secure to all citizens without distinction of race or color the fullest enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

Mr. ALLEN, United States Senator from Iowa in an able speech at Waterloo, Iowa, says:

Before taking final action the President exacted and received an unqualified promise from dominant leaders in South Carolina and Louisiana and other States of the South that in the future, turbulence and violence should cease; that the diabolical plans before resorted to for carrying elections should be abandoned; that there should be no proscription because of political opinion; that the colored man should be protected by law in the free enjoyment of every right, including the right to vote. Secretary Sherman, speaking for the President says these conditions must be fulfilled by the voluntary action of the officers of the State. The power of the administration will be exerted to its utmost in protecting these rights.

## MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we reaffirm, first of all, unwavering allegiance to the fundamental truth and principles which have inspired the triumph of the Republican party: We accept the responsibility of the national administration again committed to Republican hands as a trust to be exercised for the welfare of all people without distinction of race, color, locality or creed. The armed struggle for union and equal rights is at an end. The grand results attained are accepted facts in our national history. Watchful, guarding, and finally maintaining all that has been achieved, we do not intend to abandon the helm, or drift with the tide, but to address ourselves with vigor and courage to pending issues, and insist upon their settlement in the interest of good government, national progress and enduring union.

Mr. HOAR, United States Senator from Massachusetts alluded to the colored people and their rights as citizens, as follows:

There has been no time for 35 years when the most prominent theme of political discussion has not been the relation and duty of the American people towards the colored population of the South. The annexation of Texas, the war of Mexico, the admission of California, the Fugitive Slave Law, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the attempt to force slavery on Kansas, the election of Lincoln, the rebellion, the enlistment of colored troops, the proclamation of emancipation, the three last amendments to the Constitution, the readmission of the seceding States, the Ku Klux legislation—all of these

have been either the efforts of the white people of the South to strengthen or to extend the institution which subjected the negro to their will—or efforts of the people at the North on the other hand, to perform or escape the duty to this class of their countrymen, which justice and the law of God, under the most terrible penalties, demanded at their hands. If any man is inclined to lose faith or lose heart; if any man doubts which side are the permanent prevailing forces, if any man would speak it reverently—God on which side is the power that built this fabric of things, let him compare the condition of the negro race to day with its condition in 1842. I think in that very year Prudence Crandall was in jail in Connecticut for teaching a colored child to read. To-day the colored man is a freeman, a citizen, a voter, a holder of office, a land owner. The schools are opened to his children. His right to all these things is secured by the Constitution of the United States, and by every political party, by the opinions of one of the great parties of the country, and by the professions at least, and most solemn pledges of the leaders of the other. I do not doubt that there is still grave and serious danger. There are not able and numerous at the South who mean, having just driven out from there States all white men, who differ from them, to deprive the negro of the political and legal rights conferred on him by the amendments of the Constitution of the United States and to reduce him to such a condition of political and personal dependence upon the whites, that the will of the latter shall be the law which determines his personal rights and fixes the price and condition of his labor. This is partly a conscious purpose, and partly the effect of that curious mental hallucination which, while persuading itself of a desire to treat the colored man with justice, seems to lose all understanding of what justice and equality really are wherever he is concerned. There are still men at the North willing to buy power and office by pandering to these designs. The breed of dough faces is not extinct. But these evil purposes cannot be now brought to pass without a revolution, every step in whose progress is not only a moral crime, whose success must bring with it not only the practical overthrow of the Constitution, but personal dishonor to the men whose solemn pledges it violates. I do not stand here to advise you to relax anything of your watchfulness to preserve the field you have won. Without constant and perpetual vigilance nothing in a republic is secure. But to be afraid that in spite of it these designs will be successful is to despair of the republic itself.

This portion of Mr. Hoar's address was greeted with loud applause, and the manner in which it was given showed very clearly that while the brains of Massachusetts may cordially endorse the new Southern policy, the hearts of her people are still with the oppressed Republicans of the South.

The Hon. Nicholas Muller said last night: "The reports in regard to my intention to refuse a certificate to Charles Minnie are untrue. As soon as the papers of the committee are presented, showing that Minnie is entitled to the appointment, I shall make the appointment cheerfully."—N. Y. Ex.

One of the most touching spectacles on the Southern trip was that of Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, kissing McCrory of Kentucky. The latter was "plag," and the ceremony of his month being rather jolty, the job was not a desirable one; but Van Zandt never hesitates over trifles when called upon to do his duty. He was bound to console McCrory, tobacco or no tobacco.



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Editor and Prop'r.

All letters for business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN," 644 CAMP STREET.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Registered communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Mr. Frank W. Loring, with continuing as our local reporter. All courtesies extended to him will be kindly remembered.

State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana.

P. B. S. Pinchback, President. H. C. Warmoth, Vice President. Wm. Vigers, Ex-Officio Secretary. Geo. T. Raby, Ex-Officio Secretary. Effingham Lawrence, Treasurer.

MEMBERS: T. B. Stamps, Geo. E. Paris, W. E. Loan, E. Landry, Wm. Harper, Oscar Holt, A. C. Smith, M. A. Southworth, C. W. Wells, B. B. Gorman, W. G. Lams, A. J. Dumont, Frank Morey, Aristide Dejeu, Thos. A. Cages, Geo. B. Hamlet, Milton Jones.

All communications must be addressed to P. B. S. Pinchback, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, La.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Board met Wednesday evening at 29 Burgundy street, a quorum being present Mr. Semmes the President of the Board gave notice that he had been served with a citation and copy of a petition of the suit brought against the School Board by Mr. Trevigne enjoining them from carrying out the resolution relative to the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children.

Mr. Semmes said that Mr. E. H. Farrar, an attorney, had offered to assist the board in the above mentioned suit without any compensation.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie said he was not prepared to make a report as chairman of the Committee on Teachers.

Mr. Bradley suggested that after the adjournment of the present meeting they should meet on Thursday, next week, to receive the report of the committee. Carried.

Mr. Craig moved that a list of the successful teachers be furnished to the board at the next meeting.

Mr. Collins of the Committee on Finance, presented a full report, representing the financial condition of the Board.

Mr. Craig's motion to furnish a list of the teachers for the next meeting was then taken up.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Committee on Teachers furnish printed lists of the successful teachers.

Mr. Semmes thought that the committee should furnish these lists if it was possible to have them printed in time. He would prefer to give the committee power to act.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bartley offered a resolution that those teachers reserved June last by the board should be appointed.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie offered a substitute that those teachers hitherto employed in the public schools should receive the preference if found in the last examination capable. Adopted.

Mr. Guthrie said that in offering the resolution he did it simply for the purpose of allaying the fears of many who have faithfully worked in the past for the board; many of them might perhaps not have friends on the board and although perfectly capable, they feared de-capitation.

## WHITE AND COLORED SCHOOLS.

The Wednesday Times in an editorial under the above caption—aside from its manifest personal animosity to the editor of this paper—presents a specious argument in support of the proposed illegal establishment of separate schools for the white and colored children. Its declaration that "in the darkest hours of the Radical regime there never were mixed schools except in theory. The law sanctioned them but public opinion, on one side as distinctly as the other stood between the theory and its realization." The most sincere and intelligent of the colored people were as far from urging the measure as were the whites. Is in many respects; alas! too true. The white Republican officials elected by colored votes and professing to love us better than we love ourselves, charged with the administration of the law and sworn to execute it faithfully and fairly, openly and sometimes flagrantly ignored it not in deference to public opinion on the "one side or the other" as the Times their whitom friend would have us believe, but because they were base hypocrites and not in sympathy with the people whose cause they pretended to espouse.

Had they entertained the slightest regard for public opinion, which is the contrary they never failed to defy when ever their own interests were involved—their rage, would not have been bereft of its political power and reduced to its present dependent condition. If its propositions to talk about mixed schools existing only in theory, when the law not only sanctions them but prohibits the establishment of separate schools.

We brand the statement relative to the "sincere and intelligent colored people" a malicious misrepresentation in keeping with the time serving tendency of a portion of the New Orleans press. In answer to the following:

"Whatever may be the real animus of the movement of which Pinchback has contrived to become the representative, both in his personal capacity and in his character as a journalist, we may safely assume that the object aimed at is not the mixing of the schools. He is too shrewd a man to cherish such an absurd and impracticable scheme too adroit and pragmatic a politician to waste time in pursuit of a chimera."

We desire to say for the benefit of the Times and all others interested in this subject that no sinister purpose lurks behind this movement.

As citizens and taxpayer entitled to the protection of the courts, we are seeking therein to prevent the perpetration of a great wrong upon us; and as "absurd and impracticable" as the Times may regard the movement, we do not disparage of ultimate success. We remember the time when in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, this identical proposition was as obnoxious as it is here now to the Times and its kind. But the progressive tendencies of the times, the good common sense of the people of those communities, economy and sound public policy has so far eliminated all objections to it, that in every one of these States the principle is established.

In view of these incontrovertible facts and the extraordinary changes that have taken place in the status of the colored race in the last decade, we confidently look forward to the accomplishment of like results in Louisiana.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON Oct. 1, 1877.

The wonderful days have come; not the "sadness of the year," as some weary-souled poets write, but the days of sunlight and beauty, and nights of marvellous splendor; and the atmosphere is so clear, light and warm as to make the mere fact of existence a positive delight; and then we are eating the very food of the Gods—golden pears, purple grapes, and peaches, rich, ripe and rosy as a maidens cheeks—or lips if you will.

After a season of intense dullness, broken only by a picnic or a sail down the potomac, Washington is

entering upon her winter life. Already enough is known to indicate that this will be a season of much life and gaiety. Preparations are already on foot by the society people for the wedding of Mr. Geo. W. Alexander, of the Treasury Department, to Miss Rachel J. Cook, vice-principle of the W. F. Cook school of this city, the ceremony will take place on Wednesday the 10th inst. at the Fifth-street Presbyterian Church, the chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Dunderland officiating.

The young people of the Berian Baptist Church, aided largely by the best talent of other churches, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at Tallmadge Hall, next Monday, 8th inst., which bids fair to be very enjoyable, while the ladies of the Fifth Street, are arranging a series of entertainments for the winter which will be very attractive. The first comes off this evening, with a short address from "the old man eloquent," Frederic Douglas, he will be sure to have something bright, telling and helpful to say. Mr. Douglas, last week removed his home from North A where he has lived for the last seven years, to a beautiful site, just outside the city, on the Eastern branch. The mansion is spacious, on high ground, which commands a magnificent sweep of the outlying country.

The great fire at the Patent Office, of a week ago, gave the city a genuine sensation. It was the largest fire that has occurred here in a generation. The money loss on building and models amount to \$1,000,000. You will be glad to know that some of the models can be replaced from designs and plates which were preserved, so the loss to science, will be small, if any. Already laborers are at work cleaning away the debris, preparatory to building up the waste places, which has given employment to many needy men of both races.

The National Republican of this city, to-day changes hands. Its former editor and proprietor, W. J. Murtagh retiring, and ex-Public Printer Clapp taking his place. The Republican under Mr. Murtagh had degenerated into one of the weakest and lowest toned papers to be found in the country. It was a disgrace both to journalism and the Capitol. Its columns were filled with the vilest abuse of men in private and public life, only to be retracted the next day with an abject apology wrung out by the pistol muzzle or the stigma of a public horse-whipping to which he has not been stranger. Mr. Clapp seems not to be blind to these defects of the former editor, as in his bow to the public he says: "The columns will be studiously guarded against the admission of personal and sensational matter, gleaned from the portals of vice and crime, as we do not intend to cater to morbid taste."

Hon. John W. Langston our newly appointed minister to Hayti, has accepted the commission, and will assume the duties of the office on the 1st of Nov.; in the meantime his friends in Baltimore under the leadership of Isaac Myer Esq., are preparing to give him a brilliant and generous "send off," while his many admirers in this city are talking of a testimonial. Prof. Richard T. Greene heads the enterprise here.

My column is nearly filled and I have not told you of the series of meetings that the Episcopalians have been holding at St. Johns Church in the interest of the colored people of this section. The most eminent men of the church, both white and colored took part in the meetings, and there were many unusually eloquent and able speeches made by the Rev. Dr. Crummell, Rev. Dr. J. Vaughn Lewis, Rev. Mr. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Perry and others. But the sermon of Bishop Whipper, of Minnesota, on Thursday evening was, one of the most learned, eloquent and powerful discourses ever heard in this city in the behalf of our people. The text was the familiar one, "Ethiopia Shall

Soon Stretch Out Her Hands to God," and I cannot begin to tell you the many complimentary things the Bishop said of us, as to our manliness, courage, fortitude, capacity for learning, etc.; and of the duty of the church to take a more active interest in our spiritual and mental development. The rectors of the two colored Episcopal churches in Baltimore were present, bringing with them twenty-four of their colored boys who conducted the music on the occasion in the highest choral style. It was indeed a grand sight as these 24 colored boys, robed and surpliced marched up the aisle of this venerable church, singing in exquisite time a grand processional hymn. The audience was a notable one, too, made up of both races and all creeds. Among the number was W. W. Cochran, the millionaire of this city, who was so much pleased that he gave \$50 to the offertory. From Baltimore friends came down in large numbers in a special train. And now with all good wishes for the success of the Louisianian, believe me truly yours,

W. E. M.

## COLONIZATION.

Contrary to the general belief that there is no foundation for the report that a large number of colored people desire to leave this and other Southern States, we find on investigating the matter that a wide spread desire to go "some where" does exist. The Democrat in a late issue says:

"A few weeks ago a movement was inaugurated among the negroes in the neighborhood of Shreveport to organize a colony to emigrate to Liberia, similar to the negro societies in South Carolina and Georgia. The movement met with little encouragement at first; the negroes did not take to it kindly, and it apparently waned away and died. In fact, instead of showing a desire to leave the State, the negroes seemed anxious to bring more of their own color here, and an opposition party was organized to assist the negroes from other States to settle in Louisiana."

But, somehow, the Liberator scheme was preached to the negroes in their churches, for on Saturday a week ago, we learn from the Shreveport Times, to the great surprise of the white people of the city, fully 4000 negroes favoring the Liberator scheme, met in a grove near Shreveport. There were the usual speeches, the same old fabulous stories of bananas, coconuts, etc., and the meeting ended with several hundred negroes going up to enrol their names for this exodus to Africa."

This statement confirms the information we have received relative to this subject, and leaves it no longer a question of doubt that the people are restless and therefore liable to embrace any opportunity to leave their present homes in search of what they hope to find better ones.

In view of this fact, the question assumes an importance which otherwise would not attach to it. Important, because aside from the merits of the question—that is, whether the present generation of colored people can better their condition by emigrating from the South, which is still an open question—it opens up such a wide field for dishonest adventurers to mislead and plunder the people.

In another column will be found an article on this subject which presents some valuable suggestions relative to the colonization of the poorer classes of the North. Should any considerable number of our people feel inclined to embark in colonization, we recommend them to a careful consideration of the plans therein submitted, and also that immediate steps be taken to assemble a convention through which to lay the matter before Congress.

The New York papers are struck with the fact that while Tweed remembers perfectly the names of the Republicans he bribed, he forgets all the particulars as to Democrats.

The worst thing for Senator Conkling in this New York flurry, is that he has provoked the praises of the New York Sun. The Sun beholds him as a liberal-minded, far-seeing statesman, and says: "It now seems inevitable that if the Republican party should be able to elect the next President, Roscoe Conkling will be the man."

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(Short articles on educational topics so limited.)

Straight University opened for fall and winter terms, Monday, in Central Church. The new school buildings will be completed about Feb. 1, 1878.

Professor Williams has been elected principal of Ward School, Baton Rouge, and appointed one of the examiners of applicants for teacher's certificates.

The Ann-Bapt Home Miss. Society has recently established a new school at Natchez, Miss. It is called Natchez College, and Mr. Inman E. Page, the young colored man who graduated so creditably at Brown University last June, has been elected Asst. Principle.

At the late annual meeting of the American Educational Association held in Louisville, Ky., Prof. Jos. E. Corbin, principal of the State Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark. was elected one of the vice presidents. The Association is composed of some of the most eminent scholars and educators of the country and in this action, shows its greatness in bestowing the honor upon one so capable and worthy.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1877.

Harper's Magazine for October contains one hundred and five beautiful illustrations, and is a very attractive Number. The most important paper in the number is General McGlelland's article on the Regular Army of the United States, advocating the increase, and making suggestions for its more efficient organization.

The very able and richly illustrated paper on the "Campaign of Burgoyne," by W. L. Stone, is timely in connection with the approaching celebration at Saratoga.

Mr. Benjamin's article, "From Brana Coma," with twenty-one engravings, gives considerable information of an historical character, but is in the main a lively description of scenes connected with the Eastern war.

William H. Billing contributes a very entertaining paper, profusely illustrated entitled "The Life of a New York Fireman."

Horace E. Scudder concludes his admirable and suggestive review of New England classical schools.

There are two beautiful illustrated poems: "An Old Umbrella," by P. C. Cranch, and the "Home Concert," by Mary D. Beine.

In his vivid description of Walrus Hunting (Illustrated), Mr. W. L. Alden writes in his most humorous vein.

But the most charming of the illustrated papers is that which opens the Number—"Albion," under which title Rose Terry Cooke describes the characteristic New England town. All but the title is real, and the illustrations, beautiful as they are, are from bona-fide sketches; if we except Mr. Albo's picture of Ethan Allen and the "Discontented Doctor."

Dr. J. W. Draper, in his seventh paper on the "Popular Exposition of some Scientific Experiments," treats of Burning-glasses and Mirrors.

Blackmore's "Drama" approaches its conclusion. Constantine F. Woolson contributes one of her best stories, "Raspberry Island." Mr. Phillips' short story "On a Melon Schooner," is novel and entertaining.

The Editorial Departments cover these respective fields as comprehensively and satisfactorily as usual, the Draper for this month being especially good.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTE LIST.—This excellent publication, of great advantage to every one in business, from the millionaire, banker, and auditors of vast railroad enterprises, to the retail dealer, is even more perfect at the present time than it has been in the past. It is a semi-weekly publication, containing full and accurate description of all Counterfeit Notes in existence. New bogus bills described as soon as they appear. Every number of the Detector also contains concise, reliable and impartial reviews of the National and local monetary situation, business items, and late railroad news. As an advertising medium among the very best classes of purchasers, PETERSON'S DETECTOR has not its equal in the world. We advise all Business Men to subscribe. The terms of subscription for the Monthly issue is only \$1.50 a year; Semi-monthly, \$3.00 a year. Subscriptions may commence with any month. A canvasser could get up a large list of subscribers for it in this neighborhood. Address T. C. Peterson &amp; Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., for specimen copy.

As there is a great furor now about Old Coins, we would advise all to get a copy of PETERSON'S COIN BOOK containing perfect fac-simile impressions of the Coins of the World. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.—by T. B. Peterson &amp; Bros, Philadelphia, Pa. jy22 tf

## ONLY 25 CENTS!!

## The Morning Star.

A Live and Wide-Awake little paper, devoted to the Educational and Religious interests of the Colored People, published monthly and mailed free for 25 cents a year. B. J. MELEY, Editor. May 10, Va.

THOS. H. HANDY &amp; CO. B. AGENTS FOR SAZERAC BRANDIES, IMPORTERS OF FINE Wines and Liquors, Nos. 14 &amp; 16 ROYAL STREET, feb 10 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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THE GREAT RETAIL

## DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT,

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Offers Extraordinary Bargains to

READY MONEY PURCHASERS.

All Goods Marked in

PLAIN FIGURES

All Goods Exchanged or Money Refunded.

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B. T. WALSH'S,

No. 110 CANAL STREET.

A better and larger stock of Goods has been received

LAST MONDAY

Than has been offered for years past in New Orleans,

AND AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

Call and See These New Arrivals.

Everything usually found in a Gentleman's Shirt and Furnishing Goods Establishment will be in stock.

In fact, an entire

FRESH ASSORTMENT

Embracing everything new, both domestic and Foreign Goods, and low prices.

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R. M. &amp; B. J. MONTGOMERY

Dealers in All Kinds of NEW FURNITURE.

Office and Salesroom, New York Hall, 87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand and continually being supplied from Eastern and Western manufacturers, the largest assortment of Furniture to be found in the South, consisting of every variety of Parlor and Drawing Room Suits; Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture; common and cheap furniture for Plantation and Country use, which they are selling at the very lowest prices, competing with any and all houses in the same line.

They also conduct the FURNITURE AUCTION BUSINESS at 80 Camp street, and the HOUSE AUCTION BUSINESS at Messrs. Leonard and Maxwell's Stable, No. 70 Baronne street, near Gravier.

nly31 ly

F. G. CARBAJAL,

Wholesale and Retail Cheap

FANCY GROCERY STORE,

WINES, LIQUORS, &amp; CO.,

No. 224 Canal Street,

CORNER OF FRANKLIN.

Goods delivered to families free of charge.

SEND 25c. to G. F. ROWELL &amp; CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

EDWARD CILIENTHAL,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier, jan23 1y

C. F. ADAMS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF ALL NATIONS,

CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

## CHEAP MUSIC.

PETER'S HOUSEHOLD MELODIES,

Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

PETER'S PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cts. per Number, or 12 Nos. for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 Nos. for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR PURCHASE, WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Address, J. L. PETERS, 843 BROADWAY, N. Y. oct30

## MERCHANTS' PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

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## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

And Dealers in SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BACON, POKE, LARD, TEA, WINES, LIQUORS, and all kinds of Country Produce. Office and Store, No. 182 Baronne Street, cor. Girod.

(NEW ORLEANS.) JOHN L. COLLINS, President. JOHN W. FRANCIS, Secretary. feb27

\$5 to \$20 per Day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own homes, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. Serroux &amp; Co., Portland, Maine. feb27

## PAINTER'S MANUAL

How to and sign painting, gilding, varnishing, polishing, lacquering, papering, lettering, staining, gliding, etc., 50 cts. Gilder's Manual, 50. Book of Alphabets, 50. Scrolls and Ornaments, \$1. Water marks and designs, 50. Soapmaker, 2. Taxidermist, 50. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 30. Dog Training, 25. Of book sellers, or by mail, JESSE HANEY &amp; CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. nov6

HENRY A. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

26 St. Charles Street.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE &amp; CO., Augusta, Maine. ap 23 '76 tf

L. BONQUOIS, CHAS. PAUL, BONQUOIS &amp; PAUL,

Boot and Shoe-Makers,

UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Near Common Street, New Orleans.

W. KAPPEL, Fine Gold and Diamond JEWELRY MANUFACTURER,

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W. LEIGHTON'S, FINESTYLES.

French Cut Shirts, English and American Cut Shirts, Coat Sleeve Shirts, Spiral Sleeve Shirts—all artistically balanced without any draw under the arm or checking the neck. Store prices for New York, Philadelphia and Wamatta, \$1.50; specially made to order, \$2 to \$3.

AT LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles St.

See Hostelry Window.

FOUR PAIR HALF HOSE . . . 50c. SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS . . . 25c. AT LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles St.

See Neck Wear Window.

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E. OFFNER, THE OLD RELIABLE CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand, 174 Canal Street, (Opposite Varieties Theatre).

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

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JOHN KUGLER, Merchant Tailor,

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Cleaning and Repairing made done. feb10

The Firemen's Insurance Company of New Orleans, FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President. T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President. E. H. BENNETT, Secretary. JAS. BOYCE, Inspector. W. E. RODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier St. Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

ROWE &amp; CHESMA, Advertising Agents, THIRD &amp; CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.



## The Louisianaian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.



The public schools are now open in nearly every Parish in the State.

King cotton is making its appearance in "dead loads" on the levee.

The banner presentation at Exposition Hall last Saturday night was a financial success.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Independent Club, last Thursday evening.

We are pleased to record the arrival of Mrs. Mattie Conzua and Miss Mattie Ewing of Mobile, Ala.

General T. Morris Chester arrived in town on Monday last. The General anticipates stormy scenes in Washington this fall.

In the contested game of baseball, between the Pickwick and Athletics at the Fair Grounds last Tuesday, the former club carried away the laurels.

William H. Ward, of Louisville, Ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Rev. Drs. Lee, of New York and Dorris of New Jersey, all prominently connected with the Odd Fellows, are in town.

Bishop Ward is in town. Those who desire to hear an interesting and able sermon will be gratified by attending St. James Chapel tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, where he will preach.

There has been a tremendous influx of members and delegates of the G. U. O. of O. F. in our city during the past week. The Convention was held at the Globe Hall, corner of Basin and Toulouse streets.

Mr. James D. Kennedy, the able and efficient editor of the "Weekly Critic," will leave us for Washington next week, in order to quote the "Duke's Motto," upon the assembling of the concentrated wisdom of our country.

There has been several insignificant changes made in the Custom House during the past week. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and some people say King will not be confirmed as Collector.

Capt. William Ward has completely renovated his establishment corner Tremé and Customhouse streets, and is prepared to accommodate his friends and others visiting the city, in the best style and cheapest terms.

Hon. Olin Sartain, of East Carroll Parish arrived in the city on Wednesday last, looking the very picture of health. He says the cotton crop this year, will excel that of any since the war.

Mr. A. L. Henderson, formerly connected with the local staff of the Louisianaian, contemplates leaving New Orleans for Washington D. C. on Monday proximo. We understand he has been tendered a position in one of the governmental departments at the National Capital; on voyage.

The picnic given at the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the Masonic Fraternity, by a committee of colored ladies, we regret to say was not only a failure, but came near degenerating into a disreputable affair. The conduct of certain parties here before held in esteem was reprehensible in the extreme, and far from what it should have been by persons who should be exemplars for our youth. It is to be hoped that such exhibitions will be few and far between.

The Grand Parade of G. U. O. of C. O. F. yesterday in the celebration of their thirty-second anniversary, was certainly a very creditable affair. With the exception of slight disturbance caused by a white teamster attempting to drive through the procession at the corner of Gravier and Camp Sts, who got locked up for his obstreperousness. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day, which closed with a ball at St. Patrick's Hall. For complimentary tickets to which the committee will please accept our thanks.

## THE OLD MUSIC HOUSE.



PHILIP WERLEIN.

78, 80, 82 and 90 BARONNE STREET.

NEW ORLEANS.

Pianos.

CHICKERING, DUNHAM, HALL, PLEYEL.

UNRIVALLED ESTEY PARLOR ORGANS.

Tuning and Repairing.

New Music received daily.

S. N. MOODY'S

GREAT SHIRT FACTORY

OF THE SOUTH,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.

S. W. Moody, Manager.

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE

SHIRTS from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a piece, and

an equal variety of Gentlemen's Furnish-

ing Goods at prices to suit the times.

AT THE GRANITE PALACE,

Corner Canal and Royal Streets.

oct23, 1876

ADVERTISEMENT: Cheap: Good:

Systematic.—All persons who contemplate

making contracts with newspapers for the

insertion of advertisements, should send

25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell &amp; Co., 41 Park

New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK

(ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of

over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing

the cost. Advertisements taken on leading

papers in many States at a tremendous re-

duction from publishers rates. Get this

book

BOOK STATEMENT.

Bates.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875.....29,377

Arr'd since last statement, 1,575

Arrived previously.....1,361,005-1,362,670

Total.....1,391,047

Cleared to date.....1,500

Cleared previously.....1,235,556-1,237,056

Stock on hand and on shipboard

not cleared.....156,491

Stock on hand same time last year 135,601

FREIGHTS.—We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 5-10d;

to New York 7-10d; to Boston, Providence,

Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

via New York, 3c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 3-32d.

SUGAR—7½c for common, 8½c for

good common; 9½c for fully fair; 9½c for

prime; 10c for choice; 10½c for yellow

clarified, and 11½c for white clarified.

MOLASSES.—We quote nominally at

35¢ for common; 40¢ for choice; for strictly

prime, 45¢ for choice; 45¢ for strictly

prime, and 50¢ for choice.

FLOUR.—Superfine at \$5.50, double

extra \$6.75, low treble extra \$7.50, good

treble extra \$8.50, choice treble extra

\$9.00, and 50¢ choice extra \$9.75 to \$10.50.

FORK.—Mess 17½¢ per lb. Dealers are

jobbing at 17½¢ per lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are held at 7½¢

clear rib sides 9¢, and clear sides

9½¢ per lb.

LARD.—Keg is quoted at 10½¢ and 11c

and tierces refined at 10½¢.

BREAKFAST BACON—9½¢ to 10½¢ per lb.

CORN IN SACKS—White 70¢, yell

70¢ bushel 50¢ to 100 lbs.

BRIAN—\$1.50 per bushel; choice \$1.75 per

bushel; Prime \$1.60; choice \$1.80 per

bushel. CORN MEAL—\$2.25 to \$3.00 per

bushel. COW PEAS—\$2.65 per bushel for mixed

and \$2.85 for clay.

OATS—Choice St. Louis 50¢, choice

Galena 52¢ per bushel.

WHEAT—Louisiana re-refined is quoted

at \$1.10 to \$1.11, and Western at \$1.14 to

\$1.15 per gallon.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are quoted

at \$12 to \$13, and tierces \$12 to \$13.

WHEAT IN BUTLE—\$1.25 to \$1.30 per

bushel. BAGGING—12½¢ to 13½¢ in round lots for

domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute

and hemp is retailing at 12½¢ to 13½¢, India

11c to 12c.

STARCH—Is quoted at 3½¢ to 4½¢ per

bushel. TOBACCO—We quote as follows: low

leaf 4½¢ to 5½¢, good 6½¢ to 7½¢, leaf 7½¢

to 8½¢, medium 8½¢ to 10c, good leaf 10c to

12c, fine 12c to 13c; selections 14c to 16c.

## TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what is claimed to be AN ODDLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-buckets system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commands itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depredations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODD OR WEATHER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the INTER-OCEAN was as early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper in the Northwest.

Not alone in its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as

A Family Newspaper.

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fire side.

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe.

While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gathering. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

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Terms of Subscription, DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance), per year \$12.00

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Sunday edition, per year (extra).....2.00

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By mail, club of four (in advance).....11.00

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By mail, club of ten (in advance).....25.00

One year copy with every club of ten.

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Club of ten (in advance).....10.00

Club of twenty (in advance).....20.00

One year copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

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INTER-OCEAN,

119 Lake street, Chicago

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## DOLLAR SCHEME.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$1 EACH.

\$100,000.

## LOUISIANA STATE

## Single Number Lottery.

## CAPITAL PRIZE

\$20,000.

## CLASS K.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877.

## NO SCALING.

## NO POSTPONEMENT.

## LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

## LIST OF PRIZES.

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## THE OLD MUSIC HOUSE.



## PHILIP WERLEIN.

78, 80, 82 AND 84 BARONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

## PIANOS.

CHICKERING, DUNHAM, HALE, FLYNN, UNRIVALLED ESTEY PIANO ORGAN, Tuning and Repairing.

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## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOR 1877.

Devoted to Republican Principles, and to Reform in Municipal, State, and General Government.

The course of THE TIMES during the Presidential campaign has secured for it hosts of new friends, and has placed beyond controversy its position as the foremost Republican journal in the United States. During the political struggle preceding the election the fullness, accuracy, and fairness of its news reports were as obvious as its vigor and breadth of view as an organ of public opinion. The critical situation in which the country is placed by the disputed result of the election has been promptly recognized by THE TIMES, but it has found no reason to modify the claim which it urged, alone among its contemporaries, that the vote of the 7th of November secured a majority of Electoral votes for HAYES and WHEELER. Readers of THE TIMES on the day following the election were placed in possession of returns which were simply the complete and trustworthy published in any part of the Union. The more thoroughly the facts of the election are disentangled from the mass of Democratic falsehood and pretense which has been thrown around them, the more clearly is the justice revealed of the claims made by THE TIMES the morning after election.

Now that the election of HAYES and WHEELER is perceived by impartial observers of both parties to be a certainty, THE TIMES recognizes the fresh responsibilities which this renewal of a great public trust imposes upon the Republican Party. THE TIMES was among the foremost defenders of the principles of purification and reform within the party which triumphed in the nomination of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES at Cincinnati. It will be as prominent and as uncompromising in its demand for the embodiment of those principles in administrative and legislative action. The election has given rise to constitutional controversies, whose discussion may last for months to come, and whose settlement may tax all the good sense, forbearance, and law-abiding instincts of the people at large. It will be our constant endeavor to correct excited feeling by dispassionate argument, to urge the supreme necessity of moderation and fair dealing, and place the responsibility for stirring strife where it belongs. But we shall do so without shaking one jot of the just demands of a party which stands securely on the right, and of a people the integrity of whose institutions depends on a scrupulous obedience to the demands of law.

In the agitation of the constitutional questions which have been forced upon public attention by the closeness of the late election, THE TIMES will not cease to insist upon the necessity of some approach to uniformity of method in the proceedings taken by State and local boards to ascertain the vote legally cast for Presidential Electors and members of Congress. It will defend the right of individual States to have the declaration of their will by the recognized authorities of such States protected by all the safeguards which have been thrown around it by the letter of the Constitution and the usage sanctioned by its authors. But it will none the less insist on the duty of Congress to devise means, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby citizens of the United States may be protected against virtual disfranchisement through imperfections in the mechanism provided by any State for securing an honest count of

their votes. While carefully avoiding all that may tend to promote sectional animosity among our people, THE TIMES will urge, with the utmost decision, the national duty of protecting the freedmen and the Northern immigrants in the South in the possession of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. It will do all in its power to promote the policy of peace and conciliation between North and South, but will not lose sight of the fact that Northern confidence and amnesty must find their return in the enforcement of even-handed justice and scrupulous regard for the letter and spirit of the law on the part of the South.

Its influence as leading exponent of political opinion will be strengthened by all that is done to enhance the value of THE TIMES as a daily record of news. The acknowledged excellence of its correspondence by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world will be fully maintained. In the sphere of literary and artistic criticism, of scientific, social, and general discussion, it will address itself, as heretofore, to the appreciation of the educated and intelligent classes of the American people. It will be lively without being sensational, aggressive without being coarse; at all times it will strive to be fearless and independent in the championship of the right. No theories subversive of the principles on which the sacredness of family ties and the existence of society alike repose will be promulgated in its columns.

THE TIMES rejects all advertisements of lotteries, of quacks and medical pretenders, and of all other agencies by which the insidious poison of vice is disseminated throughout society. It will be in the future, as in the past, a newspaper specially adapted for family reading.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing as it does selected editorials on topics of national and general interest from the columns of the daily issue, as well as a concise summary of political, social and foreign news, besides other features which recommend it to all classes of readers, is a paper admirably fitted to circulate in every portion of the United States. No Republican newspaper approaches it in circulation, and it will be the aim of its conductors to use every means, not only maintaining its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.  
Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States. THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00. THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00. THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 3 00. THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 20. In clubs of thirty to one Post Office, One Dollar each and one free copy for club.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

## COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.  
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 1877.  
COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior.....	7 @ 7 1/2	
Low Ordinary.....	7 1/2 @ 8	
Ordinary.....	8 @ 8 1/2	
Strict Ordinary.....	8 1/2 @ 9	
Good Ordinary.....	9 @ 9 1/2	
Strict Good Ordinary.....	9 1/2 @ 10	
Low Middling.....	10 @ 10 1/2	
Strict Low Middling.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4	
Middling.....	10 3/4 @ 11	
Strict Middling.....	11 @ 11 1/2	
Good Middling.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4	
Middling Fair.....	11 3/4 @ 12	
Fair.....	12 @ 12 1/2	

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875.....29,377  
Arr'd since last statement, 1,675  
Arrived previously.....1,361,085—1,362,670  
Total.....1,391,047  
Cleared to-day.....1,500  
Cleared previously.....1,235,056—1,237,056  
Stock on hand and on shipboard 156,491  
Not cleared.....156,491  
Stock on hand same time last year 138,001

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:  
By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d; to New York 7-16d; to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York, 4c.

SUGAR—Cotton to Liverpool 9-3d.  
SUGAR—7 1/2c for common, 8 1/2c for good fair; 9 1/2c for fully fair; 9 3/4c for prime; 10c for choice; 10 1/2c for yellow clarified, and 1 1/2c for white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 35c for common; 40c for strictly prime, and 50c for choice.

FLOUR—Superior, at \$5 50, double extra \$6 75, low treble extra \$7 50, good treble extra \$8 50, choice treble extra \$9 00, 9 50, choice extra \$9 75, 10 50, and family extra \$9 75, 10 50, 11 50.

PORK—Mess \$17 25 per bbl. Dealers are jobbing at \$17 75 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—6 1/2c for shoulders. BACON—Shoulders are held at 7 1/2c, clear rib sides 9 @ 9 1/2c, and clear sides 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4c.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 10 1/2 @ 11c and tierce refined at 10 1/2c.

BREAKFAST BACON—9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c per lb. CORN MEAL—White 70c, yell 70c.

BRAN—\$1 50 per 100 lbs. HAY—Prime \$18; choice \$18 1/2 per ton.

CORN MEAL—\$3 25 @ 3 50 per bbl. COFF PEAS—\$2 65 per bushel for mixed and \$2 85 for choice.

ONIONS—Choice St. Louis 50c, choice Galena 52c per bushel.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at \$1 10 @ 1 11c, and Western at \$1 14 @ 1 15c per gallon.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are quoted at 11 1/2 @ 12c, and tierce 12c per lb. WHEAT IN BULK—\$1 25 per bushel.

## TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, thus THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES AT NIGHT, and exposing them to deprivations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHEREVER THE sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

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Club of ten (in advance) 12 00  
Club of twenty (in advance) 20 00  
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Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

## INTER-OCEAN,

119 Lake street, Chicago

## FOURTH QUARTERLY

## DOLLAR SCHEME.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$1 EACH,  
\$100,000.

## LOUISIANA STATE

## Single Number Lottery.

## CAPITAL PRIZE

\$20,000.

## CLASS K.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877.

## NO SCALING.

## NO POSTPONEMENT.

## LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

## LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is.....	\$20,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is.....	10,000
1 .. 5,000 is.....	5,000
1 .. 1,000 is.....	1,000
1 .. 1,000 is.....	1,000
1 .. 500 is.....	500
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1 .. 500 is.....	500
50 .. 100 are.....	5,000
100 .. 50 are.....	5,000
500 .. 10 are.....	5,000
1,000 .. 5 are.....	5,000

## APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$30,000 Prize are.....	\$1,350
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the No. drawing the \$10,000 Prize are.....	900
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$50 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$5,000 Prize are.....	450

1687 Prizes, All amounting to

\$62,650.

The Drawing will positively commence

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877,

—AT—

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Dollar Drawing of Oct. 2, 1877.

## ALL THE PRIZES

## —ARE—

## PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable Guarantee required, and must, in every instance, accompany application to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN

A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb 24

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For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverley Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

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This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astute circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

## TALES,

## HISTORY,

## BIOGRAPHY,

## Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

## Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....\$6 00

One copy for 6 months.....3 00

One copy for 3 months.....1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number so received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly parts; \$7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

## WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

and either

"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"

"Adelphic Monthly,"

"Harper's Magazine,"

"Weekly," or "Bazar," or

"Godey's Lady's Book,"

one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to

subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-

order, or draft, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as in marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

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## PHILADELPHIA.

## MED. AL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1878, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors an every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our

Cit Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$50 which pays for all the Professors' Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, \$6. Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Diploma Fee, \$30.

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Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

DEAN, 514 Pine Street,

June 6 74. Philadelphia, Pa.

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by sending \$4 75 for any \$4 Magazine

and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price \$6), or \$5 75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price \$5). Address

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DEAN, 514 Pine Street,

June 6 74. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Toledo Weekly Blade,